

Gen. R. Russell KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 30. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1811.

[No. 1345.—Vol. 25.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, at half the expiration of the year.

OF The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

OF The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

BEEF ROAST,

AT LITTLETON ESTIS's on the 2d day of August next—good music and Dancing—terms one dollar.

July 8th, 1811.

N. B. It is confidently expected, that the CANDIDATES for the Legislature, will honor the company with their attendance.

L. E.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE,
IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND,
AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE
ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
And opposite the Branch Bank.
Lexington, February 5, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON

ON BAPTISM.

OF SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

DOWNING & GRANT

WISH to take an apprentice to the Painting business—a smart lad of the age of 14 or 15 years will meet with good encouragement.

Sign & House Painting, Paper Hanging, &c as usual, executed on short notice, both in town and country.

April 29th,

FOR SALE,
A likely NEGRO GIRL, about 12 or 13 years old—she is a good spinner, and accus- tomed entirely to house business.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

July 10th, 1811.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAMPL. TROTTER

WANTED

TWO or three apprentices to the Blacksmith's business who can come well recommended. None others need apply.

JOHN EADS

Lexington, May 30th, 1811.

FOR RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE

ON Main street, next door to Joseph H. Davis, Esq. at present occupied by Mr. Porter Clay—for terms apply to Mr. Saml. Ayres, nearly opposite the premises. Possession may be had immediately Lexington, June 27th, 1811.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 70 acres of LAND 4 miles south of Lexington, on the Tate's creek road with a hewed log dwelling-house, barn, and spring of water, the title indisputable, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS D. MILLER.

July 8th, 1811.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber, wishes respectfully to inform the public, that he has commenced CARDING WOOL at his mill, (late M'Connel's) near Lexington on the Frankfort road—at eight cents per pound—hatter's wool four cents per pound.

Thomas Royle.

July 15th, 1811—7w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has removed to Lexington, and will practice Law in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wayatt.

May 22th, 1811.—tf.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth hath left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me—I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring her or furnishing her with any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

Garard County, 4th July, 1811.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
TWO or three apprentices to the printing business. Apply to,

THOMAS T. SKILLMAN

Lexington July 8 1811.

CRAMER, SPAR & FICHAUER,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
Franklin Head, Market-street, Pittsburgh
Will publish early this summer

A GERMAN ALMANACK

For 1812.

Calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh, and will serve, without any sensible variation, for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.
Also, for 1842.

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine
ALMANACKS.

The merchants of the Western country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or gross.

JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

FAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby informed, that at the County Court held on the county of Bath, in the month of October next, we shall apply to said county court for an order establishing a Town on the lands of the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided; said Town to be located and laid off, adjacent and around the premises fixed on by the commissioners as the seat of Justice for said county, under an act of the last general assembly.

Richard Menefee,
Thomas Deye Owings.

July 10th, 1811. 3m.

ADVERTISEMENT,

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Buford & M'Cardie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the said Buford is vested with full power and authority to collect and receipt for all debts owing or due to said firm from its first commencement until this day, and the said Buford continues to sell the said stock of GOODS owned by the above firm, on his own account: given under our hands and seals this 5th day of July, 1811.

Thomas Buford.
Alexander M'Cardie,
Test,
William Cooke.

Boarding School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.

March 11th, 1811.

STRAY! D

FROM the subscriber's farm on North Elkhorn, about four or five weeks since, a Bright Bay Horse, 14 hands high, seven years old, with a rowel in his left shoulder put in to remove a fistula, trots and paces.—Also, at the same time, a Dark Bay Mare, with a blaze in her face, the left hind foot white, one wane on her right ear and another on the left side, both not long before cut off, she is 4 years old, and between 13 and 14 hands high.

Any person who will deliver the said horses or either of them at the said farm, or to the subscriber at Gen. Robt. Todd's shall be generously rewarded.

J. R. WITHERSPOON.

June 16 27 tf

50 DOLLARS REWARD,
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, a negro man by the name of

SIMONE,

About twenty two years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and well built in proportion to height, and when talked to by any person, is apt to have a down look, his dress a light mixed home spun clothing, and has a dark coloured surtout; the last account I had of him, he was riding a sorrel horse, lame in one of his hind legs, near Bardstown, Kentucky, he being very artful I expect he will alter his name, and endeavor to pass as a freeman. Any person bringing said negro home to me on Goose creek, Sumner county, Tennessee, or securing him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

Thomas Royle.

July 15th, 1811—7w.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

TO whoever will give evidence, and will prosecute to conviction the trespasser who entered the orchard of the subscriber on Sunday the 14th instant, and assaulted, abused and wounded Thomas Sprake who has the plantation on rent. Let this be an apology to parents, guardians and masters, should their children or servants be dealt with as the law authorizes, when found trespassing within the enclosures of the subscriber's plantation, adjoining and west of Lexington—as all persons are hereby prohibited from travelling through, hunting on, or removing any timber from the premises, or doing any damage whatever.

R. Patterson.

July 16, 1811.

For Sale.

TWO hundred and thirty acres of first rate LAND lying 4 miles east of Lexington, 100 acres well improved—the balance valuable wood and timbered, with never failing water. This land being situated convenient to Lexington, and the high price for firewood makes it valuable. I will sell it low for cash in hand, or on a long credit for the greatest part of the purchase money. For terms apply to the subscriber, three miles from Lexington, on Russell's road.

JOHN STARKS.

June 11, 1811.

N. B. The above land will be sold with a general warranty deed.

tf

Fayette County, May 1st, 1811.

Taken up by Rich'd. Coverdale on the town fork, seven miles below Lexington, a bay mare about 14 hands high, 8 years old, a small star in the forehead, braided on the left shoulder and thigh, 14 appraised to \$40 before me.

DAVID LOGAN, J. P. F. C.

SILVER PLATING.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New-York, a fresh supply of various articles of Plated Ware and Carriage furniture. Coach makers, saddle and harness makers, can be furnished with every article in their line, upon more accommodating terms than through any other medium whatever—they have on hand, of the best quality,

Carriage springs of every kind,

Coach Lace, Fringe, &c.

Plated Mounting for Coaches and Gigs,

Bridle bits, Stirrup irons &c. assorted,

Saddlers and country merchants can be supplied with plated Heads and Cantels, Bosses, Buckles, &c. by wholesale, upon better terms than they can be imported.

The plating business as usual, is carried on extensively at the former stand, opposite the Branch Bank. Bridle bits, stirrup irons &c. plated.

Lexington, April 8, 1811.

THE AMERICAN STATESMAN,

THE prospectus of a News-Paper under the above title, has been for some time before the public. Those who have been induced to patronize this establishment by becoming subscribers, are informed, that the paper will certainly be issued, in the course of the present month, as the materials are now on the way to this place, and are daily expected. Those to whom subscription papers have been entrusted, are again earnestly requested, to transmit them as early as possible to the firm of WATSON & EVERTON, by whom the establishment will be conducted.

With respect to the character of the paper, we deem it proper to remark that it shall be Republican, Independent and Impartial. Devoted to the cause of Freedom, it will guard against licentiousness, venality and faction; enlisted on the side of principles, it will pursue them, without respect, either to men or to parties—believing as we do that our foreign relations, have approached a crisis; when every American should rally around the standard of his country, and pursue a course entirely devoted to his country's good.

Its columns will embrace the varied range of our political relations, together with every species of interesting literature; its constant aim will be to promote & advance the diffusion of useful science, and to secure all the substantial purposes of impartial Justice—within those outlines are included the multiplied and very responsible duties of a newspaper editor, and to which we shall strictly and uniformly adhere.

CONDITIONS

1. THE AMERICAN STATESMAN will be published on a large super-royal sheet, and printed with a new and handsome type.

2. The price will be Two Dollars & fifty cents, payable in advance, or three dollars at the expiration of the year.

3. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on moderate terms.

Lexington, July 8, 1811.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Lexington, Ken. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Garland Anderson Mrs. Elizabeth Aber-

nathy

John Anderson

B

John Bridge 7

Dr. Preston Brown 4

Abraham Brown 2

George Brown

William Brown

Samuel or Dawson Brown

William Belt

Clerk of the F. C. 2

David & John Baley

James T. Barry

John Beales

William Berry

John Bulhuff

Peter Baum

John Badell

John Bostick

James Cord

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, July 1.—By the ship Elizabeth Capt. Morrison, 54 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Gazette have receiv'd Liverpool papers to the 26th, and London papers to the 23d May.

The papers contain some particulars, unoffic'd, of the general battle in Portugal, between the French army under Massena, and the English army under Wellington.

The Passengers in the Elizabeth state, that the markets in England for American produce were bad—that the King of England was worse (also the accounts in the London papers discredit this)—and that there was little probability of a war between Russia and France.

The cause of Sir Francis Burdett, vs. the Speaker of the House of Commons, for Committing Sir Francis to the tower, was decided in the Court of Kings' Bench. The judgment of the court was in favor of the Speaker.

LONDON,

May 23.—The official dispatches from Lord Wellington are not yet arrived.

We have received Paris Papers to the 13th inst. They announce the arrival of Marshal Ney in that city, but do not state the cause of his return from Spain.

Omnia was this day, at par, and was expected soon to be at a discount.

DEFAT DE MASSENA.

The following notice was on Tuesday posted at Lloyd's—

Lloyd's Tuesday morning, May 21.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, May 20. Arrived the Sarah, Hartly, from Oporto, from whence she sailed on the 12th inst. Capt. Hartly states, that the day before he sailed from Oporto, an express reached the governor of that place, with an account from Lord Wellington, of his having defeated the French army under Massena, in an action fought near Almeida on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of May, in which the French lost 4000 in killed, and 700 prisoners; and the allies 1200 in killed. Lord Wellington was pursuing them towards Salamanca.

Another letter from Bristol of the same date, says—Beside the 4000 French killed, and 700 prisoners, numbers were drown'd in their retreat in attempting to cross the river. Several British officers fell, particularly those of the 7th regt.

The following are extracts from two of the letters bro't by the Sarah, dated Oporto to May 11.

Between Almeida and the Aqued, battles have been fought on the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst. between Lord Wellington's army and Massena, who was coming to relieve Almeida. On the first day the allied army made from 800 to 1000 prisoners. On the 4th and 5th there was severe fighting; the result of which was, that the French were compelled to retreat towards Salamanca, leaving, as it is said, more than 4000 killed and wounded on the field.

The official details of these glorious successes we suppose you will have by this time gets to hand. Col. Trant is just arrived having come down by water from Ragusa; and the whole of his division will be back to this place by the 16th inst.

People here, as you may imagine, are much pleased; and we may now consider ourselves as perfectly free for some time if not forever.

May 13.—The affair of the 4th was followed on the 5th by a most glorious action, in which the enemy lost full 4000 men, and were driven from the field of battle, and followed by our troops. The 6th British regiment bore a distinguished part in it. The Portuguese behaved nobly. General Pac's division was engag'd. There is no doubt respecting this glorious news, as it was sent by col. Trant to our government. The regiments said to have most distinguished themselves are the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, and chasseurs Braniques.

Flight of King Joseph. A letter from Corun of the 13th inst. states, that King Joseph arrived at Valladolid on the 27th ult. and set out again on the 18th with his suite for France. Before his departure, he said he should return again in two months. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this account.

On the 22d, his majesty rode out in the Park.

The minister brought forward his budget in the House of Commons the 20th inst. No new taxes are to be laid; but an old tax is taken off. The whole sum wanted for the service of the year is 49,402,859 pounds; after deducting the separate charges for Ireland.

May 20.—The bidders for the loan waited this morning upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the offers of Roberts, Curtis and Co., and the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, being found to agree as to the lowest sum in the Long Annuities, they were declared joint contractors.

GIBRALTAR, May 6.

All accounts from Andalusia represent that the province will be abandoned by the French in a very short period. They are completely panic struck by affairs in Portugal. It is not improbable that they will altogether quit Spain. Joseph is gone. All Catalonia and Valencia are in arms. The fall of Figueras has inspired every class with enthusiastic zeal, and not only regiments of men, but of women and children are raised. The other strong places are or will be considered as free as, by a Captain, who arrived last week, we learn, that not only the siege of Tarragona is discontinued, but that the fortress of Tortosa is deserted by the enemy.

The Patriots in Valencia have killed in a month 700 of the French; and on the whole we may say, without hesitation, that their cause is desperate.

PARIS, April 8.

His Majesty the King of Naples, on the first notice by telegraph of the birth of the King of Rome, left his dominions, and arrived at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening at Paris.

AMSTERDAM April 8.

According to report, a regiment of guards is to be raised for the King of Rome, which is to be put in garrison at

Rome; and to complete which, troops are to be drawn from the departments of Holland. The ancient Batavians had many years ago a legion at Rome, which served as guards to the Roman Emperors.

DECREE.

"BERLIN, April 23.—His Majesty the King of Prussia, having, by his regulations of the 11th June 1808, and future Ordinances, expressly in the strictest manner prohibited his subjects from all trade and connection with England, deems it necessary, as the season for navigation is now approaching to bring the said prohibition into the recollection of his faithful subjects, and also to repeat the same in the most polite manner—by which it is to be understood, that all persons have not only to refrain from all kind of mercantile concern and transactions with England and its colonies; but also that all voyages, all communications by letters or otherwise, to and with England and English colonies, are totally prohibited; and that all such persons, who shall be found to have acted in disobedience to this decree are to expect the severest punishment."

Napoleon, after having revolutionized nearly the whole Continent, has at length turned his thoughts to his native country. The Departments of Golo and Leamone in Corsica are to be united under the name of the department of Corsica, chief place Ajaccio; and it is to send three Deputations to the Legislative body.

A Decree has been issued from the Thulleries, appointing Champagny, the Duke of Cadore, Minister of State. It is not true, therefore, as stated in a morning paper of this day, that he was disgraced by Bonaparte, in consequence of his having presumed to represent to him the difficulties of continuing the war in the Peninsula.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Mather, of the ship Maria, left Lisbon on the 21st May. He informs us that the news of the taking of Almeida and Badajoz had reached Lisbon; and that the French blew up the fort at Almeida previous to quitting it. The British were sending off large fleets of transports from the Tagus, not conceiving it necessary to retain them there any longer. Very hard fighting had taken place between the French and combined armies, in which a great number of men have fallen on both sides.

Ship Dryade, Captain Clark, and brig Joseph Richeson, Capt. Hildreth, of N. York; have arrived at the Havana, from Liverpool with cargoes of British Goods. They were both captured by the French privateers, and both released after a few hours detention, they proving to be American vessels—the Berlin and Milan decrees being repealed.

Further extracts from late English papers, received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Elizabeth. From the Liverpool Courier of May 21.

HOLLAND.

The late effervescence at Amsterdam has given the Corsican an opportunity of gratifying his revengeful disposition. Troops had been poured into the city; the magistrates were made responsible for any tumult that might take place, and not more than three persons were allowed to be seen together in the streets! These measures no less mark the feelings of the Hollander than the jealousies and fears of the tyrant who has enslaved them. But the Dutch have not reached the measure of their vexations. A decree is reported to have been issued, the object of which is to increase the number of persons liable to conscription, by prohibiting all men under the age of thirty from marrying! The same iron hand of despotism is exerting itself at Hamburg. The soldiers have been marched away by force, and a French admiral has arrived to superintend the caption of all the remaining young men for the sea service for his master.

FRANCE.

A speech attributed to Bonaparte, and addressed to a deputation of French merchants, has been inserted in the papers; its authenticity not being fully ascertained, we postpone our comments upon it. If authentic, it must be in answer to the complaints of the merchants, for which there appears to be an increasing cause for which all the gasconade of the anti-commercial emperor will not remove.

Every communication from the French court announces some important failure. In addition to the banking house of Peirat & Co. we now find the firm of Goods D. Avilliers & Co., one of the most respectable in Paris, and which is likely to involve many others. The imperial banker at St. Petersburg, Baronkoll and the house of Halesgreen & Co. at Amsterdam, have also failed. No relaxation in favour of commerce was however expected; on the contrary it was rumoured at Paris that a decree would soon appear, subjecting to capital punishment any one who should be found guilty of drawing or negotiating a bill of exchange upon England! Yet we suppose Mr. Whitbread will not, as he lately expressed it, "see anything wicked or tyrannical in the decrees of Bonaparte against commerce."

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

We hear that the dispatches brought by the Gleaner, from Cadiz, countenance the statement that marshal Victor, alarmed by the misfortune which the French arms have recently sustained in various parts of the Peninsula & deeming his force unequal to a successful prosecution of the siege, had determined to abandon it. The force under his command amounts to 14000 men.

On Saturday an Anholt mail reached town with papers and letters from Sweden to the 10th inst. A gentleman who arrived in the packet states, that previous to his departure from Stockholm, accounts had been received there of all differences, between Russia and France, having been amicably adjusted, and that the former power had in consequence withdrawn a part of her troops which she had assembled on the frontiers of Poland.

The declaration of Austria and Prussia, that in case of hostilities taking place, they would join the French force, is supposed to have greatly influenced the Russian emperor; besides which, the determination of the Porte to listen to no terms of peace which had not for their basis, the restoration of Moldavia and Wallachia, would oblige him to employ all his troops to bring the war to a successful termination in that quarter.

London, May 22.

A letter has been received from Paris, dated the 15th instant, which announces the arrival of Joseph in that city. His flight is also adverted to in the subsequent letter, couched in terms somewhat sanguine. It was transmitted by the Malta mail, which arrived yesterday.

London, May 23.

Fernch papers to the 13th and letters from the Dutch coast to the 18th inst. have arrived. The former state the arrival of Ney at Paris, but assign no reason for his return. By an article from Vienna, it appears that the Grand Vizier has been deprived of the command of the Ottoman armies, on account of his age and infirmities. His successor is said to be a man of ability and courage.

The letters from Holland state, that the French troops were expected to be withdrawn from that country, but whether they would be marched to Spain or the north of Europe was uncertain.

Paris, May 10.

The American vessels, Traveller from New-York; Meteor, from Philadelphia; and the Milo and Atlas, from Baltimore, arrived on the 3d inst. in the river of Bordeaux: they are all laden with cotton.

An English flag of truce, which sailed from the Isle of France on the 19th of December, arrived on the 3d instant at Cherbourg, with 300 French soldiers and sailors.

May 12.

His Majesty the Emperor presided at a Council of State at St. Cloud the day before yesterday.

A letter from Liverpool, dated 24th of May mentions, that a bill was before Parliament for increasing the duty on cotton 1d. per lb. and on ashes 4s. 8d. per cwt. and it was thought would pass on the 28th.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

LATEST FROM CADIZ. Arrived, the brig Junius, Capt. Anderson, in 32 days from Cadiz.

To the politeness of a respectable mercantile friend, the editor of the Free-man's Journal is indebted for the Cadiz Gazette Extraordinary of the 23d May, containing the important intelligence of the defeat of Marshal Soult, received by the above vessel.

Translated for the Freeman's Journal.

DEFEAT OF MARSHAL SOULT.

From the Cadiz Gazette Extraordinary, May 23, 1811.

Copy of a Dispatch from his excellency Don Joaquin Blake, to the Council of Regency, with an account of the glorious and complete victory obtained over the army of the enemy, commanded by Soult.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR.

I have the satisfaction to announce to you that the allied Spanish, British and Portuguese army, have completely and gloriously beaten in the camp of Albuhera, yesterday the 6th May, the army of the enemy which was marching under the command of Marshal Soult to the relief of Badajoz and the conquest of New Estramadura. But we have defeated his projects, and he is rapidly retreating, pursued by our cavalry, who are supported by our van guard and some British infantry.

We have not gained an easy victory. The battle has been very obstinate and sanguinary on both sides; but the loss of the enemy greatly exceeded ours. Their loss is certainly 7000 men. Our army fought for many hours without giving an inch of ground, which enhances the glory of our victory.

Soult had united extraordinary forces with activity proportionate to the grand object he had in view. We were equal in force as to infantry, but his cavalry and artillery far exceeded ours in number; but such was the ardour with which the allied army fought against the common enemy, their noble emulation to distinguish themselves, and the mutual support which they afforded to each other, that they defeated 30,000 of the tyrant's satellites, and such was their enthusiasm, that they would have conquered any number, in defiance to the events of the war will produce.

"I feel a pride in the justice which your lordship's sentiments render to the character of my illustrious countryman, the late General Blake, to the example. My hope of preserving peace for our country is not founded on the Quaker principle, of non-resistance under every wrong; but in the belief that a just and friendly conduct on our part will procure justice and friendship from others, and that in the exciting contest each of the combatants will find an interest in our friendship.

"I cannot say we shall be unconcerned spectators of the combat. We feel for human sufferings and we wish the good of all.

We shall look on therefore with the sensations which these dispositions and the events of the war will produce.

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KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lamb'reng at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 23, 1811.

SMITH, vs. MADISON.

We have perused Mr. Smith's Pamphlet against Mr. Madison. It is addressed to the people of the United States, and intended to explain the causes of his dismissal from the office of Secretary of State. Nothing sufficiently interesting can be discovered in it, to render it necessary to crowd a weekly paper with its detail—nor have we time to present our readers with a complete analysis of its contents; but we will give the outlines of it.

Mr. SMITH charges Mr. MADISON,

I. With duplicity, in not informing him that he intended to remove him from office, and appoint Mr. Monroe as his successor.

II. That he wanted firmness, and the evidence is, forbidding Smith to enquire of the French minister, Sururier, whether the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed.—That Mr. Madison ought to have ordered governor Claiborne, when he seized Florida, to have dislodged any force which he might have found in it, &c. &c.

III. Partiality to France, in not permitting him to inadvert with severity in his letter to Gen. Armstrong, after the receipt of the Duke of Cadore's letter—and in prohibiting his corresponding with Terreau on the subject of the repeal of the French Decrees.

IV. That Mr. Madison allowed Erving too much money whilst agent in London; when the act from his own shewing was Mr. Jefferson's and has since been sanctioned by an act of Congress:—at the same time praising Mr. Jefferson, and calling in his aid to condemn Mr. Madison in other particulars.

We do not pretend at this moment to say that Mr. Smith is either right or wrong as to any or all of those charges. But we think the good old maxim "bear both sides," should be acted on before a man forms an opinion on this affair. Yet, without documents, or any other evidence than what we are furnished with by Mr. Smith himself, we think that if Mr. Madison excepted to Mr. Smith for want of capacity, temper or modesty, he should not have continued him in office—and that in an affair of such importance, he acted as every man should do, on a similar occasion—not to have made his servant or agent in office dissatisfied by informing him of his intentions to part with him, until he had appointed a suitable successor.

Mr. Smith also clearly shews that he was not a suitable person for the office of Sec. of state—for his views of matters and things were different from those of the president, who being the responsible person, was of course put to the necessity of doing the business of that department himself, or of directing Mr. Smith on all occasions how he should proceed.

The charge of want of firmness is also disproved by Mr. Smith's shewing—Mr. Madison, it seems had decision and firmness enough to make Mr. Smith change and alter his dispatches on every occasion to suit himself, and even to get rid of him, when Mr. Smith became troublesome and impudent; for he says he ceased to "disguise his own opinions under the mask of official reverence."

In the orders to Governor Claiborne, Mr. Madison was not authorized to make war, and therefore should not have brought on any battle, which would have produced it.

The charge of partiality towards France has no weight at all—nor can we think that Mr. Smith believes it himself. We are not informed of Mr. Madison's view of the subject, nor of his motive for restraining Mr. Smith in his correspondence with Armstrong, &c. Besides Mr. S. was not the person chosen by the American people to judge of those things for them—we are not to consider Mr. Smith's opinion on any subject as orthodox. In this case he might have been right, but the probability is that he was wrong, as the odds when compared to Madison, is certainly against him.

Respecting Mr. Erving's affair; the charge (it is one) comes with a bad face at this moment. Mr. Madison's letter detailed not his own act, but Mr. Jefferson's: it sanctioned nothing: it merely put Mr. Erving on a track for having his claim ascertained by the proper officers: and the opinion of both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison on the subject, has been since sanctioned by a solemn act of Congress. Why has Mr. Smith taken this "side wind" method to afflict Mr. Jefferson, after writing to him in so friendly a manner, and boasting of his friendship and good opinion, as he has done by publishing copies of his letter.

Above all; if Mr. Madison was this indecisive and temporizing politician—soon after Mr. Smith came into the office of secretary of state, he discovered that Mr. Madison was disposed to reward a favourite at the expense of the public treasury, why did he lend the administration the strength and authority of his own distinguished name? Why did he not withdraw from it as soon as he discovered those errors and vices, and act the part of a true patriot, by publishing it to the world?

The conclusion is obvious, that Mr. Smith was disposed to cling to the *loaves and fishes* as long as he could:—and at the moment he was deprived of them Mr. Madison became (in his opinion) a weak and dishonest statesman.

These are in part our impressions from a cursory perusal of Mr. Smith's pamphlet—they may be confirmed or changed, when we are further and better informed.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

A General Court Martial will meet in September next at Fredericktown (Md) for the trial of Brigadier General James Wilkinson. General Wilkinson requests that those whose liberality and love of justice have inclined them to the side of an injured man, should cease to defend him, inasmuch as any attempt to anticipate his vindication would be viewed as an uncandid appeal to the prejudices of the court, with the design to prepossess the members in his favour—a resort which the general scantly disdains, and which he avers is not necessary to the assertion of his honor.

The last congress unable to come to any decision on the subject of the alleged charges against General Wilkinson, after a tedious enquiry of two years, owing to the prodigious mass of documents—referred the matter to the President of the United States, by whom the military court has been ordered. General Wilkinson and his friends have excited great anxiety in the public mind, and have boasted much of his innocence, and complained heavily of persecution—we are therefore pleased to learn that the tribunal so often desired by himself, will shortly give a decision which will proclaim his innocence or confirm his guilt.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The last Legislature of Massachusetts has been highly praised for its spirited republican acts: previous to adjournment it abolished all subordination of one religious sect or denomination to another—and "guaranteed to the people the right to worship the Supreme Being, the Great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, in the manner most agreeable to the dictates of their own conscience."

It was the custom for each county or township to pay its own representatives, by which, the large and wealthy towns oppressed the smaller corporations, by sending an overwhelming representation—it is now provided, that the "representatives of all the people, should be paid by all the people."

CALL OF CONGRESS.

The Alexandria Federal "Gazette" of July 2, states that the President's PROCLAMATION for convening Congress on the 1st of October, is in readiness, and will shortly appear—we wish this to be taken for what it is worth, and will remark, that as it appears the federalists now possess the means of procuring all the Cabinet and office secrets at Washington, this news may perhaps be true.

INDIANS.

The inhabitants on our frontier settlements have lately become much alarmed by the depredations and hostility of the neighbouring Indians—several Murders have been perpetrated, and many horses stolen: arrangements are making for going into forts. Several hundred of those Indians have gone by invitation to Fort Malden, to receive arms and ammunition from the British!

FOREIGN.

The report of his majesty's health at the last accounts from England, continued so unfavourable that all hopes of his resuming his regal functions were at an end—The Prince Regent was becoming very popular among all classes of his subjects.

The rumour of war between France and Russia has nearly subsided.

The Duke of York has been re-appointed Commander in Chief of all his majesty's land forces.

COL BUR, by the last accounts from France, still continued in Paris.—The Duke of Cadore (Champagny) late minister of Foreign relations, has been appointed [interior] minister of State.

CASPER A. RODNEY, Esq. the present Attorney General of the United States, it is expected will be appointed by the President, an associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of the hon. Samuel Chase. We shall most sincerely congratulate the public on the elevation of so staunch an enemy to the infamous Yazoo fraud, to a seat on this bench.

[To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.]

BURKSVILLE

Celebration of the 4th of July, 1811.

For the purpose of celebrating this auspicious day in the annals of American history; about 250 persons, Ladies and Gentlemen, of the county of Cumberland, assembled in Harmony Grove, contiguous to the town of Burksville, where, an elegant Barbecue was prepared for their repast. When the assemblage was completed, Richard E. Meade, Esq. pronounced an appropriate Oration upon the occasion.

Never was the 4th of July celebrated with more order and decorum—the whole conduct of the meeting evidenced that the citizens of this infant county had inhaled from the fair temple of LIBERTY a pure spark of patriotism, and Republican virtue.

After dinner, Col. Joseph F. Lewis being chosen President and John Thirman, Esq. Vice-President, the following toasts were drank, accompanied with martial music:

1. The day we celebrate—may the free sons of Columbia forever hail its return in the true spirit of '76.

2. The American Eagle—may she watch over our Union and bid defiance to its enemies.

3. The Heroes that fall in the American Revolution—Their deeds more durable monument than brass or marble—may they never cease to stimulate in us the spirit of freedom and the energy of soul to support it.

4. The offspring of our old Revolutionists—may they bear in mind, the toils of their Sires, and not suffer themselves to be imposed on by any Tyranical power.

5. The United States of America—Peace with honor; war before insult.

6. The State of Kentucky—a rising sun in the Phalanx of Republican Luminaries.

7. The Press—the medium of information—may its just privileges forever remain sacred and inviolate—its abuses corrected by virtue and intelligence in the public mind.

8. The Independence of the State Governments—the best security for freedom, harmony and social order.

9. Legislative departments—may wisdom, virtue and energy forever reign the majority.

10. The American judiciary—Knowledge to do justice and integrity to enforce it.

11. Commerce—may the Tyrants of the seas be engulfed in the vortex of Charbills and

Original Bull.—A gentleman advertises in a Chillicothe paper, that he wants money—and requests all those indebted to him longer than three months, to call soon and pay immediately.

Our informant also adds, the boy impressed

from the Portland brig was given up as soon as his protection reached Halifax.

From Halifax June 12.

The frigate Guerriere, Capt. Peche arrived here yesterday, and this day we made application for the release of Wm. Harding, producing copies of his process and other documents you sent us from Mr. Doane, of Cape Cod; and Mr. Harding was discharged immediately; and now only waits a conveyance to Eastern to return to his family and friends.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The following statement was handed to us by the pilots of the Brothers.

Reports of the pilots belonging to the pilot boat Brothers, of this port, and sturdy gentlemen on board the same, as to the capture of the brig Tamaahmaah off Sandy Hook, by the British frigate Melampus, and daring insult committed by said frigate on the pilots and passengers of the said Brothers on Friday, 21st inst. viz.—That on the said Friday, about half past 7 o'clock, P. M. while coming in from sea, they descried a brig which proved to be the Tamaahmaah, standing in from the eastward, and in pursuit of her was a frigate supposed by them to be the U. S. frigate President, as she had the American ensign flying; then supposing the said brig wanted a pilot, stood for her, and while in chase, saw 12 cannon shot fired from the frigate at the brig, which caused her to leave too; on coming up she proved to be the British frigate Melampus, and while in company, and within five miles of the light-house, in 3 1/2 fathoms water, and without any provocation from us, the said pilots or our passengers, the said frigate fired with intent to kill, at us the said pilots and our crew, a volley of musketry, four balls the frigate went through the lower part of our mainsail about five feet from the deck; they then stood off, and saw no more of them that evening.—Phil. Gaz.

BARBACUE & DANCE.

ON Saturday, August 31, there will be a BARBACUE & DANCE & Wm. Wright.

John Jordan, Jr.

William Smith,

Francis Kerley,

Littleton Estes.

July 23, 1811.

FOR SALE,

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, lying at the main Forks of Licking near Falmouth in Pendleton county: this tract includes a part of both forks and runs down about five hundred poles on both sides of the main creek—more than half the tract is bottom land of the first quality with an excellent growth of Timber and great plenty of good Spring Water. There is an excellent Mill seat on the south fork and another on the north fork, where the water never fails—it is about thirty miles to the Ohio by water and about ten by land. The entry was made for John May in October 1780, and surveyed in June 1784, and patented in 1785—This land was conveyed by James Hughes to Charles Humphreys and Thomas Boddy in trust, to secure the payment of certain debts; for some of which Frederick Ridgely stood bound as security, and at the request of the said Hughes, was conveyed by the said Trustees to the subscriber in trust to sell for the payment of said debts.—The title is believed to be entirely indisputable, and a deed with general warranty on the part of the said Hughes will be made to the purchaser.

Fellow-Citizens, I am so clear for keeping the power in the hands of the people, that I am for instruction in every sense of the word; first by the people, which I consider as paramount to all other instruction; secondly by individuals; and thirdly by the Legislature. When the people fail to give instructions, their immediate representatives appear to me, to be the proper organs for sounding the signal of alarm.

Fellow-Citizens, those I consider to be our rights, which I will never willingly relinquish whilst I consider myself a free man, and a friend to my country.

They talk of Legislative instructions being unconstitutional, but I contend the constitution of the United States reserves all rights to the states and people, which are not pointedly delegated to the general government, (see 12th article of the amendment to the Constitution.) And as the Constitution secures the right to us, let us never suffer it to be wrested out of our hands, by any set of men in the universe—Our fathers fought and obtained Liberty for us—as freemen, let us maintain that blessing bequeathed us by them, and hand it down unimpaired to posterity.

ROBERT S. RUSSELL.

Fayette county, July 22, 1811.

MANUFACTURES.

We sincerely congratulate such industrious and useful emigrants as well as the citizens of America on the mutual benefit derivable from these useful men, to the country and to themselves:

Extract of a letter from the honorable Robert R. Livingston, of the state of New York, to a southern correspondent.

CLERMONT 25th May 1811.

The quantity of fine wool that has been imported, in consequence of the present state of things in Europe, and the number of merinos, cannot fail very shortly to establish our manufactures. No less than 100 weavers have arrived at New York in one ship from Ireland—70 had arrived a little before, & all were directly engaged in our cotton manufactures. I do not doubt that you will ere long, find advantages in turning apart of your tobacco plantations into sheep walks, and thus freed from that dependence upon Europe which the culture of tobacco must necessarily create.

Congress pursued these measures, from a regard to the safety of the U. S. States.

If the consideration was even trivial in itself, the obligation to secrecy could not be dissolved on that account; but, if it was important, the duty became stronger, to conceal the proceedings.—Every worthy federalist must feel a glow of indignation and shame at the treachery of those who professed to be of his party.]

COMMUNICATED

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening, 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Waller, Mr. FRANCIS LOCETT, of Versailles, to Miss. WINNIE HOWARD, daughter of Levey Howard of Woodford county, Kentucky.

—On Monday, 15. inst. by the Rev. Mr. Creak, Mr. JOSEPH DAVIDSON, of Versailles, to Miss. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, daughter of Mr. John Williams, of Woodford county.

—On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Waller, Mr. JOHN SMITH, of Jessamine county, to Miss. POLLY LOCKETT, daughter of James Lockett, decd. of Jessamine county.

—On the 14th inst. John Porter Esq. of Mountsterling, to Mrs. Bledsoe, former consort of the late Rev. Moses Bledsoe decd.

—On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, to Mrs. ELIZABETH STARKS, daughter of Mr. John Starks, all of Fayette county.

—

It is stated by persons well acquainted with facts, that the cotton manufacturing establishment in Rhode Island, of which Moses Brown, is principal, affords to its proprietor an average profit of four thousand dollars per week! How different must be the reflection of that man who employs his riches in benefiting his country—in contributing to its real independence—from him who is fomenting disturbances, abetting a foreign nation, and opposing the just demands of his own government, for a cringing, servile foreign commerce, which is draining the country of money, and bringing misery into the late abodes of peace and plenty!—

N. H. Patriot.

THE LITTLE BELT!

A gentleman from Halifax states that while he was there, the official account of Commodore Rodgers, relative to the affair between the United States frigate President and the British sloop of war Little Belt was received, that some of the officers of the Little Belt apparently acknowledged its correctness, and remarked that it was such an account as they expected. The gentleman also informs, that the officers of the Little Belt materially differed in their statements—that the asperity of the public was abated, and that Capt. Bingham appeared much mortified at the transaction.

Our informant also adds, the boy impressed

Scarlet, pink, orange, blue and black cambricks

Fancy chintz do.

Ribbons plain and fringed do.

Spun silk do.

Artificial flowers do.

Ostrich feathers do.

Spanish mantles do.

Caps and turbans do.

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JUST RECEIVED
At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,
from Philadelphia,
PART 2, VOL 13, AND PART 1, VOL 14 OF
Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia.
Subscribers to this work will please apply
and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late
Rev. DOCT'R. M'CALA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols.

Thomas's History of Printing in

America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress for the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and

Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.

Barlow's Columbiad—4to edition, with superb engravings.

Johnson & Stephen's edition of Shakespeare.

17 vols. calf gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 5 vols. by Van Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.

Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.

Bolton's Banks.

Tucker's Blackstone.

Call's Reports.

Dallas's ditto.

Washington's do.

Laws' Pleading.

Ghastell's Chemistry.

Cullen's Practice.

Medical Lexicon.

Duncan's Dispensatory, &c.

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.

Andrew McCalla

Conveyancing & Commission Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the office of Mr John Wriggworth, opposite Mr Bain's hat manufactory, Main street, where he will open a Register for the purchase and sale of Land's, Houses & Lots, and other property. All those wishing to sell or purchase, are solicited to call, and he will explain the manner in which it is intended to be conducted.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
BONDS, WILLS,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

And every kind of conveyancing executed with accuracy and dispatch on reasonable terms.

Books and accounts adjusted,

And all kinds of

Writing carefully copied by

THOMAS KENNEDY.

Lexington, May 6th, 1811.

N. B. Mr KENNEDY wishes to undertake the tuition of a class of Young Gentlemen for the purpose of improvement in the art of

READING & ELOCUTION.

Any person wishing to join it, may know his terms by applying at the office. Office hours from 9 to 1 and from 3 to 6 o'clock.

When not at the office, Mr. K. may be found at the theatre.

SAMUEL OWENS—TAYLOR,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

BEGS leave once more to return his thanks to the generous citizens of Lexington and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received, since he commenced business in this place. He wishes to inform them that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he procured the fashions of the season—and will from time to time be able to give those who may favour him with their work, the prevailing fashion of the day—as he has made such arrangements at Philadelphia as will enable him at all times to procure them as the changes take place in that city.

HE HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HANDSOME SWORDS

Of every description—which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Sam'l. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. at John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Paton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Bishop's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloths that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at his mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloths as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

LEE'S
PATENT MEDICINE STORE,
NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT
Waldemard Mentreille's Store
LEXINGTON, AND
Dudley & Trigg's Store
FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir,
Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Corn Plaster,
Itch Ointment,
Essence of Mustard,
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges.

* A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentreille.

1811.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, etc.

Wayne Circuit Court, April term, 1811.

REBEKAH HUNTER, compl^t In Chancery

against ALEXANDER HUNTER, her for a divorce husband, defendant

THIS day came the complainant, by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court by the affidavit of Charles Debrell, made in open court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next July term, and answer the complainant's, or the same will taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized newspaper for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Attest,

M. TAUL, c. w. c. c.

RAN AWAY

From the subscriber on Thursday night the 6th inst. a NEGRO MAN named

PRINCE;

ABOUT thirty years of age, a smart likely

fellow, very talkative, and fond of liquor—he has two of his upper teeth out—he had a variety of good clothes along, but I cannot describe them. I will pay TEN DOLLARS reward for apprehending the said negro if taken in this county, or TWENTY DOLLARS if out of the county, on delivering him to me.

ISAAC PRITCHARD,
Mercer County, 14th June, 1811.

CONRAD MANDELL,

TURNER IN GENERAL,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the shop where Thomas Studman carries on the black and white smith business on Main street, opposite the baptist burying ground, where those who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work executed in the neatest manner on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of TURNING done in Wood, Brass, Iron, Ivory, and in any shape whatever, &c. &c. &c.

3m Lexington, May 6th, 1811.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorised by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale; viz.—

2780 Acres

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.

1600 Acres.

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them, a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, May 6th, 1811.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Davids in Circuit Court, March term 1811.

Andrew Jackson, vs Original bill.

William Bush.

THIS day comes the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, whereby the process of this court cannot be served on him. It is therefore, on the motion of the said complainant ordered that publication be forthwith made three times in some paper published in Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, commanding the said defendant to appear here on the second Monday in September next, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed against him.

A copy. Teste.

R. M'CAVOCK, Clerk.

1000 acres of first rate Land near Lexington, for sale.

THE subscribers, executors of Thomas Hart, dec. will sell by private sale, a tract of about one thousand acres of first rate land, lying within four or five miles from Lexington. About two thirds of the tract are cleared and under good fences, the residue is in woods and very well timbered. The tract is well watered, convenient to a number of mills, and in point of fertility of soil, is inferior to no land in the country. Its intrinsic advantages and its convenience in relation to Lexington, and other surrounding objects, recommend in the strongest manner this property to purchasers, to accommodate whom, the tract will be divided, if necessary. The title is believed to be entirely good. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the residue a credit of twelve months will be given.

E. HART, Ex'r.

H. CLAY.

J. W. HUNT, Ex's. of

A. S. BARTON, / T. Hart.

J. H. HART.

Jessamine county.

Taken up by Mary Price,

living on the waters of clear creek, a bay horse

about 14 hands high, 4 years old, with a small

size down his face, his off hind foot a little

bit sprained on the near shoulder A. ad-

vised before me to \$12.

John Metcalf, J. P. J. C.

October 8th, 1811.

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